FACTS ON FILE

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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

New A-Ban Talks Set

USSR Accepts Western Bid. The Soviet Union announced its acceptance Nov. 21 of an Anglo-U.S. proposal to renew the 3-power Geneva negotiations on a treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons tests.

The USSR, however, made it clear that it would resume the 31-test series it had ended Nov. 4 if Western tests were continued. The U.S. the same day rejected a new voluntary moratorium on tests.

The Western proposal was made in separate but similar U.S. and British notes delivered in Moscow and made public Nov. 13. The U.S. note reminded the USSR that the Geneva negotiations had been recessed Sept. 9 until the UN General Assembly's 16 session completed debate on the nuclear test question. It said that in view of the fact that the UN had ended its debate on the matter and had called for an immediate resumption of the negotiations, the 3 powers should reconvene the conference in Geneva Nov. 28. It noted that the General Assembly had asked for a report on the talks by Dec. 14.

In a State Department statement issued with the text of the note, the U.S. declared that it would continue its "program of carefully circumscribed testing" until agreement had been reached on an internationally-supervised test-ban treaty. The statement chided Soviet Premier Khrushchev for remarks in which he had acknowledged the tests' threat to human health while the USSR was "conducting a testing program in which radioactive fallout will exceed all previous amounts from all previous tests ever conducted" by the 3 Western nuclear powers.

The Soviet reply, in parallel notes delivered to the U.S. and Britain Nov. 21, accepted the Western proposal. The reply repeated previous Soviet demands that the nuclear test question be taken up as part of broader negotiations on general disarmament. It said, however, that if the U.S. and Britain "supposed" that the Geneva talks "may assist in bringing closer together the points of view of the different sides, then the Soviet government is once more ready to make one more attempt." It agreed that the talks should resume Nov. 28.

Referring to the nuclear tests begun by the U.S. after the USSR had broken the voluntary moratorium, the Soviet notes warned that "if during the talks any power starts to test nuclear weapons, then . . . the other side would be compelled to draw appropriate conclusions."

A statement issued by the State Department after the receipt of the Soviet note welcomed the USSR's acceptance of renewed negotiations. It added, however, this notification that the U.S. would not participate in a voluntary moratorium on tests:

"The United States and the rest of the world is fully aware that the Soviet Union has carried out within recent months the most extensive testing series in history. This series of tests was obviously prepared and started during the period of the moratorium on testing, which the Soviets had agreed to observe, and was carried out in defiance of the moratorium. In these circumstances, the United States will continue to take such action as it deems necessary to safeguard its national security until a controlled test-ban agreement is achieved."

Geneva Background. The U.S.-British-Soviet negotiations on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests had begun in Geneva Oct. 31, 1958, the same day that the U.S. and Britain completed their 1958 nuclear test programs and announced their adherence to a voluntary moratorium on such tests. (The USSR had announced its acceptance of the moratorium but did not end its tests until Nov. 3, 1958.) The Geneva talks continued intermittantly through 1959 and 1960, making slow but significant progress on the draft treaty for a controlled and supervised weapons test ban.

The 1961 negotiations were recessed Sept. 9 after the USSR had broken the voluntary moratorium to resume its nuclear weapons test program. The talks had been at a virtual standstill during July and August, until Arthur H. Dean, chief of the U.S. delegation, returned to Geneva Aug. 24 to present a final U.S. offer prepared with Pres. Kennedy's personal participation. Semyon K. Tsarapkin, chief Soviet delegate, was recalled to Moscow for consultations Aug. 24-27 but returned to Geneva Aug. 28 to reject the final plan offered by Dean that day on behalf of the U.S. and Britain.

The Western plan accepted Soviet objections to the prior Western draft, presented Apr. 18, that would have provided for a treaty ban on all atmospheric tests and detectable underground tests but would have left small underground detonations to be covered only by a 3-year voluntary moratorium. The new proposal offered a treaty ban on all nuclear tests without exception, provided the USSR accepted a stronger inspection and control system than previously envisaged. It gave the USSR the alternative of accepting the Apr. 18 plan with the provision that a panel of scientists from 4 Western, 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 neutral countries would decide the question of controls for small underground tests after the 3-year moratorium.

Tsarapkin, who presumably had been informed in Moscow of the impending Soviet announcement that it would resume testing, ignored the Western plan. He declared Aug. 28 that it was senseless to talk of a test ban while international tensions mounted and "arms . . . are being increased throughout the world." The conference met again Sept. 4 but recessed Sept. 9 without a formal Soviet reply to the West's Aug. 28 proposal. Charles C. Stelle, acting head of the U.S. delegation, declared at the Sept. 9 session that it was "idle and useless to keep up a pretense of negotiations in these circumstances." [See pp. 325B1, 286F3]

Congo

Italian Airmen Slain. The UN Command in the Congo announced Nov. 16 that 13 Italian airmen made prisoner by mutinous Congolese troops in Kindu, Kivu Province, had been shot Nov. 11 and their bodies dismembered.

The Italians were crew members of 2 C-119 transport planes made available to the UN Force by Italy. They had flown from the Kamina Air Base to Kindu Nov. 11 to deliver scout cars to the Malayan UN Force contingent based in Kivu. It was reported Nov. 13 that they had been made prisoner by the mutinying Kindu garrison of Congolese troops, but their deaths were unreported until the UN announcement. Both Antoine Gizenga and Gen. Victor Lundula, former leaders of the dissident leftist Stanleyville régime, had visited Kindu Nov. 14-15 to seek the Italians' release.

A UN report on the slayings, made public Nov. 16 by Sture C. Linner, chief of UN Congo operations, gave the following account:

The Italians landed in Kindu with the scout cars and went to the lightly-defended quarters of the Malayan unit. They were arrested by 260

Week in Headlines

USSR accepted Western bid for resumption of Geneva A-ban talks.

13 Italian airmen slain by mutinous Congolese troops in Kindu.

East German régime fortified wall dividing Berlin.

Algerian rebel prisoners won political hunger strike.

Rafael Trujillo Jr. resigned military posts, left Dominican Republic; U.S. role helped thwart new Trujillo coup.

Pres. Kennedy toured West, affirmed will to negotiate East-West differences, denounced rightist extremists.

House Speaker Rayburn died.

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Congolese soldiers and were taken to Kindu Prison, "where they were immediately shot and then cut to pieces by the soldiers." "Pieces of the bodies were distributed to the large crowd that had gathered to watch the massacre. . . . 2 mutilated bodies were dragged through . . . Kindu and exhibited until Nov. 12. All the remains of the bodies were then thrown into the river."

The description of the Italians' deaths was obtained from witnesses interviewed by UN representatives after Col. Pakassa, the commander of the Congolese troops, had announced Nov. 14 that the Italians had "escaped."

(Another Italian C-119 assigned to the UN Force crashed Nov. 17 near Kigoma, Tanganyika on a flight from Entebbe, Uganda to Léopoldville. 4 Italian crewmen were killed; 3 Italians, an Indian airman and 2 UN officials survived.) [See p. 414B2]

Germany & Berlin

Wall Fortified. East German troops and workmen began fortifying the wall separating East and West Berlin Nov. 19. Crews of up to 500 men worked by searchlight to install heavy anti-tank barriers and dig deep ditches behind the existing wall at 7 key points in East Berlin, among them the Friedrichstrasse crossing point open to Western officials. The fortifications were designed to protect major East Berlin entrance points most likely to be targets of any Western tank sortie. The Brandenburg Gate was sealed with a barrier 250 yards long, 8 feet high and 6 feet thick.

Deputy Mayor Franz Amrehn of West Berlin inspected it Nov. 20 and said: "That is a wall for 1,000 years."

The East German CP newspaper Neues Deutschland said Nov. 21 that the fortified wall was intended to discourage a Western tank thrust that "could well bring the outbreak of a worldwide war of nuclear weapons and rockets."

Western officials conceded to newsmen Nov. 21 that the barriers were impenetrable with tanks alone.

1,000 demonstrating West Berlin students attempted Nov. 20 to storm the wall at the Zimmerstrasse crossing point but were driven back and dispersed by West Berlin police. 6,000 students were halted and dispersed by police a mile from the border as they marched toward the Brandenburg Gate. The 2 groups had formed after a student protest rally, attended by an estimated 40,000 persons, marking the 100th day since the start of the East Berlin wall. East Berlin police threw tear gas grenades over the wall to halt the students.

(The Bonn Press & Information Office Bulletin, issued Nov. 14, said that West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt had reported 268 "incidents" involving refugees escaping over the wall since Aug. 13. 8 refugees were killed and 69 wounded in the incidents. Brandt reported that 201 members of the East German army and East Berlin police had fled to West Berlin during the period.) [See p. 413B1]

Soviet Bloc

Albanian Charges. First Secy. Enver Hoxha of the Albanian Communist Party accused Soviet Premier Khrushchev Nov. 6 of personal responsibility for the Soviet-Albanian rift.

Hoxha made his charge in a broadcast address marking the 20th anniversary of the Albanian party. His speech was monitored in the West and reported in the U.S. press Nov. 10. It charged Khrushchev with a "Machiavellian" attempt to impose Russian views on the parties of the other Soviet bloc states. Hoxha said: "It is not our party but the present Soviet leadership headed by Khrushchev who have slipped from Marxist-Leninist positions by demanding that other Communist parties submit to the Russian views and obey them"; it was Russia, not Albania, that was "afraid of imperialism" and had "delayed . . . from year to year" the forcing of a Berlin settlement; Khrushchev had violated the basic precepts of Marxism by abandoning the struggle against imperialism in the name of peaceful co-existence.

The N.Y. Times, in a summary of the Hoxha speech published Nov. 20, reported that he blamed the attack on Albania on setbacks suffered by Khrushchev at the Communist meetings held in Bucharest in June 1960 and in Moscow in Nov. 1960. (Khrushchev, Hoxha said, had been rebuffed when he sought to impose the Soviet position on both meetings with only minimal debate.) Hoxha reportedly declared that only 18 foreign Communist parties had joined Khrushchev's attack on Albania, whereas 32 parties had dissociated themselves from the campaign.

It was reported in Belgrade Nov. 14 that the Albanian CP had informed its members that Liri Belishova, partisan heroine, had been expelled from the party and arrested in 1960 as a Soviet spy. Khrushchev had cited her case in his CP Congress address attacking Hoxha's rule. Mrs. Belishova was believed to be dead.

(King Leka I, son of the late King Zog, acceeded to the nonexistent Albanian throne Apr. 15 in ceremonies held in a Paris hotel.) [See p. 136D2]

Chinese Involvement. Communist Chinese support of Albania was confirmed again Nov. 6-16.

The Soviet CP newspaper Pravda reprinted Nov. 16 a report on the 22d CP Congress in which First Secy. Palmiro Togliatti criticized the Chinese position. Togliatti wrote that "the objection made by . . . Chou En-lai to Comrade Khrushchev's criticism of the Albanian leaders . . . was unacceptable because public criticism in this case took place after all these questions had been . . . discussed confidentially without result."

Albanian Amb.-to-China Reis Malile led his staff Nov. 6 in a walkout from a Peiping meeting celebrating the 44th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution after Soviet Amb.-to-China Stepan V. Chervonenko had delivered a speech attacking the Albanian stand.

A Chinese CP Central Committee statement issued Nov. 8 congratulated the Albanian party on its 20th anniversary and declared that its leadership was "correct." The statement said that Chinese-Albanian unity "can be shaken by no force on earth." Only 2 other Communist countries issued statements congratulating the Albanians: North Korea and North Vietnam.

An Albanian delegation arrived in Peiping Nov. 17 to open talks on a 1962 trade agreement. It was headed by First Deputy Chrmn. Pupo Shyti of the Albanian State Planning Commission. [See pp. 393C2-394F3]

Anti-Party Plotters. Moscow sources circulated reports Nov. 11 that ex-Foreign Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, ex-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov and ex-Deputy Premier Lazar M. Kaganovich had been expelled from the Soviet Communist Party. The action was said to have been taken against them for their leadership of the alleged "anti-party" plot against Khrushchev in 1957 and their complicity in crimes committed under Stalin.

Molotov, 71, chief of the permanent Soviet mission at the Vienna headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency, returned to Moscow from Vienna Nov. 12 with his wife. Alexander I. Alexandrov was named acting Soviet representative to the IAEA Nov. 15.

Marshal Kliment Y. Voroshilov, former Soviet president who had been linked to the anti-party plotters, was turned away Nov. 7 when he sought to join Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders reviewing the annual military parade from atop the Lenin Mausoleum in Red Square. (The only new equipment shown in the Red Square parade was an intermediate-range missile carried in a truck-mounted launching container.) [See p. 395F1]

Stalin Names Dropped. Stalin's name was dropped by several cities in the USSR and Eastern Europe following his denunciation by the 22d Soviet CP Congress. Most Stalin statues were said to have been removed and many "Stalin" streets, factories and collective farms renamed. [See p. 395G2]

Stalingrad, site of the famed World War II victory, was renamed Volgograd, after the Volga River, Nov. 11. Stalino, in the Ukraine, was renamed Donetsk Nov. 8. Other newly-named Soviet cities: Dushambe (Stalinabad), Novokuznetsk (Stalinsk).

(First Secy. Vasily P. Mzhavanadze of the Georgian CP appealed to Georgians Nov. 18 not to hinder the campaign against the Stalin cult "just because Stalin was a Georgian." Few of the Georgian sites honoring him had been renamed.)

In East Germany, the city of Stalinstadt was renamed Eisenhuettenstadt Nov. 14, and the Stalin Allee thoroughfare in East Berlin was renamed in 2 sections: Franfurter Allee (its former name) and Karl Marx Allee. East Berlin's Stalin statue was re-

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moved, and factories and subway stations were renamed.

(Mme. Natalia Sedova Trotsky, widow of the murdered former Soviet leader Leon Trotsky, appealed Nov. 2 to the Soviet government and Communist Party for the posthumous rehabilitation of her husband. Her letter, made public in Paris Nov. 4th by the Trotskyite 4th International, also demanded an investigation of the murder of Trotsky in Mexico in 1940 and the disappearance of her son, Serge Sedov, in the USSR in 1935.) [See Vol. XX, p. 164A2]

New Soviet Police Chief. Vladimir Y. Semichastny, former Komsomol (Communist youth league) leader, was appointed Nov. 13 to succeed Aleksandr N. Shelepin as chairman of the Soviet cabinet's State Security Committee (KGB), ruling organ of the Soviet secret police. Shelepin, a member of the Soviet CP Central Committee, was released for full time work within the committe's 9-member secretariat. Semichastny, a Central Committee alternate member, had succeeded Shelepin in the Komsomol post in 1958 and had served as 2d secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee since 1959. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 432A1]

Central Committee Changes. The membership of the new Soviet CP Central Committee elected by the 22d party congress was made public Nov. 1. Almost 200 of the committee's 175 full and 156 candidate members had not previously held positions on the body. Among the new full members were Izvestia editor Aleksei I. Adzhubei, Khrushchev's son-in-law, and a number of senior military officers. 4 members of the alleged anti-party plot were dropped from the committee: Voroshilov, Nikolai A. Bulganin, Mikhail G. Pervukhin, and Maxim Z. Saburov. [See p. 395C3]

Algeria

Rebel Hunger Strike. 5 Algerian rebel leaders held prisoner in France began a hunger strike Nov. 1 to protest the withdrawal of special privileges accorded them as cabinet ministers in absentia of the rebel Algerian Provisional Government. They ended the strike Nov. 20 after Morocco had interceded on their behalf for a relaxation of their conditions of imprisonment.

A parallel hunger strike was carried out Nov. 1-19 by more than 4,000 other Algerian rebels in French prisons. It was ended when they were recognized as political prisoners.

The settlement of the 2 groups' grievances was viewed as a substantial step toward the renewal of open peace negotiations between France and the rebel government.

The 5 rebel leaders—Vice Premier Mohammed Ben Bella, Hussein Ait Ahmed, Mohammed Khider, Mohammed Boudiaf and Rabah Bitat—were protesting harsher treatment allegedly given them on the orders of Justice Min. Bernard Chenot on their transfer earlier in 1961 to a château near Saumur. The 5 were moved again Nov. 13—Ben Bella, Ait-Ahmed and Khider to a hospital in Garches, Boudiaf and Bitat to Fresnes Prison, near Paris.

Morocco interceded on their behalf Nov. 14, when a cabinet delegation sent by King Hassan II saw Pres. de Gaulle in Paris to urge that France provisionally free the rebel leaders or relax restrictions on them. The Moroccan intercession was due to the fact that all except Bitat had been captured in 1956 when their Moroccan airliner was diverted to Algeria while on a flight from Rabat to Tunis. The Moroccans stressed rebel warnings that no peace negotiations were possible until the 5 were released to participate in them.

The rebel leaders ended their hunger strike Nov. 20 after France had announced its agreement to Moroccan proposals for their transfer to a convalescent home near Paris. They were to be placed under the care of a Moroccan physician and the observation of a personal representative of Hassan, but they were to remain under French supervision.

The 4,000 other Algerian prisoners had ended their hunger strike the previous day, reportedly on Ben Bella's orders, after France had agreed to recognize them as political prisoners. [See p. 230G2; Vol. XVI, 348B2]

(39 imprisoned members of the Algerian National Movement, rival to Ben Bella's National Liberation Front, escaped Nov. 6 from a French internment camp near Mauzac, in the Dordogne area. 6 FLN prisoners escaped from Chambéry Prison the same day after killing 2 guards.)

(French police announced Nov. 11 that they had arrested the leader of the FLN rebel network in France and nearly 30 of his aides. They also seized more than $600,000 in rebel funds collected in France.)

(Curfew restrictions imposed on Algerians living in France were relaxed from 8 to 10 p.m. Nov. 3 on orders of the Interior Ministry. [See p. 396C1]

UN Appeal. The French action followed a formal appeal by the UN General Assembly Nov. 15 for the granting of political-prisoner status to the Algerian prisoners. The appeal was made in an emergency resolution sponsored by 34 Asian and African nations and approved by a 62-0 vote (31 abstentions, 10 absent). The abstentions included the U.S. and Britain, which protested the measure as hasty and politically motivated. France, whose delegate Armand Bérard had walked out during the debate, was counted among those absent.) France, consistent with its policy of ignoring UN actions on Algeria, took no notice of the appeal.

(Moroccan mobs invaded and sacked the official residence in Rabat of French Amb. Roger Seydoux Nov. 11 after rumors had spread in Rabat that Ben Bella was dying. A mob of 2,000 foreign students from the USSR's Lumumba University stoned the French Embassy in Moscow Nov. 16 after a pro-rebel demonstration.)

De Gaulle Tour. Beginning a 4-day tour of Corsica and southern France Nov. 7, Pres. de Gaulle said at rallies in Bastia and Ajaccio that the end of the Algerian rebellion was in sight. He said France would reopen peace negotiations with the rebels, but he again warned that the partition of Algeria was inevitable unless the rebels were ready to guarantee the position of Algeria's French community and respect French interests in the Sahara.

De Gaulle arrived in Toulon from Corsica Nov. 8. In an address at a Toulon rally, he called on the rightist Secret Army Organization (OAS) to abandon its "unhealthy dreams" and "rejoin the nation" under his leadership. De Gaulle warned, in a Marseilles speech Nov. 10, that no group would be permitted to "place itself in the way of this national action," peace in Algeria. His warning came after he had been infuriated by rightist students who interrupted his speech with shouts of "Algerie Française!" He returned to Paris later Nov. 10.

Salan Interview. Ex-Gen. Raoul Salan warned in a CBS-TV interview broadcast Nov. 6 that the OAS would fight under his leadership to prevent the creation of an independent Algeria.

Salan, who was in flight from a French death sentence for his leadership of the April army revolt against de Gaulle, was interviewed by CBS Nov. 2 at a secret hideout in Algeria. He asserted that the OAS was fighting to keep "communism out of Algeria." He said it no longer would heed de Gaulle because he had "lied too much." He appealed for U.S. understanding and help for the OAS' "struggle for freedom."

In a UPI interview published Nov. 5, ex-Gaullist leader Jacques Soustelle denounced de Gaulle for turning France into "a dictatorship tempered by anarchy." He declared that de Gaulle's negotiations with the Algerian rebels would lead to the surrender of Algeria to a "dictatorship which is strongly oriented toward communism." Soustelle was in hiding outside France because of rebel threats on his life.

4 prominent rightist leaders—ex-Premier Georges Bidault, Sen. Bernard Lafay, Deputy Jean Marie le Pen and Jean Dides, ex-Paris police commissioner—were questioned by police Nov. 17 for their rôles in a Paris meeting at which the 4 had praised the OAS and Salan, denounced de Gaulle, and called for a coup d'état. The meeting had been sponsored by the rightist Committee of Vincennes. Dides was arrested Nov. 18 on charges of provocation of murder and attacks on state security. [See p. 396B3]

Dominican Coup Blocked

Trujillos Foiled. An apparent Trujillo family plan to try to seize control of the Dominican Republic again was blocked Nov. 14-20 with overt U.S. backing.

The U.S. government warned Nov. 18 that it would oppose any Trujillo family move to resume dictatorial control of the country. The U.S. state-

ment was prompted by rumors that the brothers of the late Rafael Trujillo, Gens. Hector Bienvenido Trujillo and José Arismendi Trujillo, who had returned to the DR Nov. 15 after a brief exile, had come back to try to assume power.

The Dominican government announced later Nov. 18 that Gen. Rafael Trujillo Jr., the DR's armed forces and police chief, had resigned his posts Nov. 14 and left for Europe on his yacht Nov. 17.

The crisis was resolved Nov. 19 as the U.S. backed up its warning by sending warships near the Dominican coast. The move strengthened the régime of Pres. Joaquin Balaguer, who assumed command of the armed forces Nov. 19. The Trujillo brothers left the country Nov. 20.

In his letter of resignation to Balaguer, Trujillo said he was resigning for "personal reasons." Trujillo reportedly met with his uncles in an apparent unsuccessful effort to persuade them to leave the country. (Hector Trujillo and José Trujillo had left the DR Oct. 25 in response to opposition demands for their exile as a condition for joining a coalition régime. Hector Trujillo had gone to Hamilton, Bermuda with his family. José Trujillo had left for Haiti on his way to Spain.)

U.S. Rôle. The U.S. warning against the return of the Trujillos to power was made in a note written by State Secy. Dean Rusk and distributed by the U.S. consulate in Ciudad Trujillo Nov. 18. Rusk's statement said: "It appears" "that leading figures . . . closely associated with the former dictatorship" "may be planning to reassert dictatorial domination" of the country; "in view of the possibility of the political disintegration . . . which could ensue," the U.S. "is considering the further measures that unpredictable events might warrant."

Warships of the U.S. 2d Fleet steamed off the DR coast Nov. 19, and U.S. naval jet planes flew past the shore line twice. The naval force included the cruiser Little Rock and the aircraft carrier Valley Forge with 1,800 marines aboard. There were 14 U.S. warships in the area by Nov. 20. (Pres. Juan Bosch of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Party lauded the U.S. naval action as one that "could save many lives and many troubles in the near future.")

Balaguer Assumes Power. In a nationwide radio speech Nov. 19, Balaguer declared a state of emergency and announced that he was assuming "the supreme command of the armed forces." Balaguer announced the abolition of Trujillo Jr.'s post of Joint Chiefs of Staff head, the appointment of Brig. Gen. Felix Hermida Jr. to replace Gen. Fernando Sanchez as air force chief and Gen. Virgilio Garcia Trujillo's replacement as army chief by Gen. Louis Roman. (The appointment of Raphael Vidal Torres as interior minister had been announced Nov. 18.)

Balaguer announced that the Trujillo brothers, "in a patriotic gesture," had agreed to leave the country. (Hector and José Trujillo and a party of 27 relatives and friends, including ex-air force chief Sanchez and ex-army chief Garcia, arrived by plane in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Nov. 20. A U.S. immigration official said the Trujillos had been admitted to the U.S. on a "temporary basis" and would be allowed to remain in the Ft. Lauderdale area "about 3 months.")

The Dominican air force also had demanded that the Trujillos leave. It declared in leaflets dropped on Ciudad Trujillo Nov. 19 that the air force, "with the support of a large part of other branches of the armed forces, . . . backs the civil government and will not tolerate any attempt to reinstitute . . . a régime of tyranny and reaction." The leaflets were signed by Gen. Pedro R. Roderiguez Echavarria, Santiago air base commander.

Ciudad Trujillo police Nov. 19 shot and wounded 2 youths among 150 demonstrators shouting "Freedom by Christmas."

The formerly pro-Trujillo newspaper La Nación reported Nov. 20 that 6 prisoners, jailed on charges of complicity in the May slaying of Rafael Trujillo, had been shot to death "while attempting to escape" during their transfer from one prison to another. Those reported slain: Roberto Pastoriza Neret, Pedro Livio Cedena Herrera, Luis Manuel Caceres Michel, Huascar Antonio Tejeda Pimentel, Modesto E. Díaz Quezada and Luis Salvador Estrella. [See p. 210D-E1]

Trujillo Foes Return. Thousands of Ciudad Trujillo residents Nov. 21 greeted National Civic Union Pres. Viriato Fiallo, 67, and 14th of June Movement leader Manuel Tavares Justo, 37, as they arrived by plane to end years of exile.

The oppositionist leaders had returned from Washington, where they had pleaded the previous week with U.S. and OAS officials against the suspension of OAS sanctions against the DR until all traces of the Trujillo dictatorship were removed.

In a nationwide radio speech shortly after his arrival, Fiallo said the Civic Union would support Balaguer as long as his régime fulfilled its reform pledges and guaranteed civil rights.

Tavares, however, charged in a later speech that Balaguer's reforms had only been token gestures and were not responsive to public wishes.

A 5-nation OAS committee arrived in the DR Nov. 21 to study the latest political developments. The OAS group included U.S. Amb.-to-Guatemala John Muccio and representatives of Ecuador, Colombia, Panama and Chile.

Balaguer asserted Nov. 21 that his government had achieved full control of the Dominican Republic with the support of the armed forces.

Cuba Accuses U.S. The Cuban government Nov. 21, in separate requests, called on the UN Security Council in New York and the OAS in Washington to hold emergency meetings to consider Cuban charges of U.S. "aggression" in the DR. Both bodies agreed to meet Nov. 22.

In a letter to Security Council Pres. Valerian A. Zorin of the USSR, Cuba's UN delegate Mario Garcia-Inchaustegui charged that the U.S. had been planning "armed intervention" in the DR to uphold the last vestiges of the Trujillo dictatorship. Zorin agreed to the emergency meeting, despite British and French requests for more time to study Cuba's plea. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai Stevenson commented that it was "singular that the complaint against the [U.S.] came not from the Dominican Republic, but from Cuba." [See pp. 399F3, 391F2, 372F3]

SPACE

Double Satellite Shot. 2 satellites were put into orbit by a single 2-stage Thor-Able-Star rocket launched at Cape Canaveral at 5:25 p.m. Nov. 15. The 2 satellites were the Navy's 190-pound Transit IV-B and the 240-pound TRAAC (for Transit research and attitude control). They went into an orbit inclined at an angle of 32.2° to the equator, were separated in space by springs and began to drift apart. The orbit, which was relatively close to the 550-mile-high circular one planned, had an apogee of 669 miles and a perigee of 607 miles.

Transit IV-B, an experimental navigation-aid satellite, carried a 4.6 lb. atomic generator to provide power for 2 of its 4 radios. The generator, fueled with plutonium, was reported Nov. 16 to be operating satisfactorily.

TRAAC was launched in an effort to see how well the earth's gravitational attraction could be used in stabilizing and orienting a satellite. It also was designed to provide data on the earth's gravitational field. The stabilization-orientation equipment consisted of (a) a 60-foot coiled wire boom that was to be extended from a cylinder in the top of the satellite after 8 days in orbit, (b) a hair-thin conical spring and weight at the end of the boom. The spring and weight were encased in a chemical that was to evaporate and let the spring unwind. When the spring was fully unwound, the weight was to be about 100 feet from the satellite. Torque force provided by the boom and weight was expected to keep the opposite side of the satellite always facing the earth. [See p. 239B3]

Atlas with Monkey Blown Up. An advanced E-model Atlas rocket carrying a 6-inch-tall monkey was launched from Cape Canaveral at 9:56 a.m. Nov. 10 but was destroyed by radio signal from the ground about ½ minute later when the 82-foot-long rocket veered in flight. In addition to the 1½-pound squirrel monkey, named Goliath, the Atlas carried in a nose cone container an assortment of fruit flies, bread mold, insect eggs and viruses that were to be used to test the effects of space radiation on living organisms. The nose cone sank in the Atlantic but was recovered Nov. 12. The goal had been to send

the cone 650 miles up into the lower section of the Van Allen radiation belt and then down into the South Atlantic 5,000 miles from the launching point. Such a flight would have subjected Goliath to 20 minutes of weightlessness.

Discoverers Go Up. Air Force missile men at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. launched Discoverer XXXIV Nov. 5 and Discoverer XXXV Nov. 15 into polar orbits. Discoverer XXXV's capsule, ejected after 18 circuits of the earth, was caught in mid-air over the Pacific recovery area Nov. 16 in the grapple trailing from a C-130 turboprop Hercules piloted by Capt. James F. McCullough of Wyncote, Pa. The capsule, the 10th Discoverer capsule recovered (the 7th caught in mid-air), carried human tissues and cells, other organic specimens and metal particles to determine the effects of space environment. (Discoverer XXXIII was launched from Vandenberg Base Oct. 23 but failed to go into orbit because its 2d-stage rocket did not burn long enough.) [See p. 381D1-A2]

BIOS Shots Fail. Capsules laden with biological specimens were shot toward space atop 4-stage solid fueled rockets from Point Arguello, Calif. Nov. 15 and Nov. 18 in the opening 2 launchings of a new non-orbital BIOS (biological investigations of space) series, but both capsules were lost. The first failure occurred when the Argo D-8 rocket fell apart shortly after launching; its capsule fell into the Pacific. The 2d rocket apparently rose off-course, and its capsule parachuted off-course into the Pacific. The capsules carried fresh human blood, grasshopper nerve fiber, mold, bacteria, barley seed, sea urchin eggs and amoebae. Scientists had hoped to send the capsules up 1,165 miles into the Van Allen radiation belts and through a meteor stream and then to recover them in the Pacific. The data was to be used to determine hazards and to devise safety precautions for human space flight.

International Launcher Plan. A plan for joint development and construction of peaceful satellite launchers was agreed to at a London meeting ended Nov. 3 by representatives of Australia, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and West Germany. British Aviation Min. Peter Thorneycroft was chairman of the meeting.

The program called for the launching of the first test satellite from the Woomera range in Australia in the summer of 1965. It was to use a 3-stage rocket with the first stage being the de Havilland Blue Streak that Britain had discarded as a military missile, the 2d stage being a French Véronique and the 3d stage a rocket to be developed under West German leadership.

The development cost was estimated at £70 million ($196 million). Britain was to bear ⅓ the cost. The other 8 countries were to share the remaining cost in proportion to national income. [See pp. 63E3-64D1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Western Tour. Pres. Kennedy made a 3-day political tour of Far Western states Nov. 16-19. During the trip he made 2 major addresses—one in Seattle Nov. 16 on the responsibilities of the U.S.' foreign policy rôle, one in Los Angeles Nov. 18 attacking rightwing extremist groups.

The President arrived in Seattle after a non-stop flight from Washington Nov. 16. He delivered his foreign affairs address at centennial ceremonies at the University of Washington. That evening he spoke at a dinner honoring Sen. Warren G. Magnusson (D., Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee. From Seattle the President flew to Phoenix, Ariz. Nov. 17 to speak at a dinner honoring Sen. Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.), Senate Appropriations Committee chairman.

Mr. Kennedy interrupted his tour Nov. 18 (he had been scheduled to watch Navy and Marine maneuvers in California) to fly from Phoenix to Bonham, Tex. to attend the funeral of House Speaker Sam Rayburn. He then flew to Los Angeles Nov. 18 for a Democratic fund-raising dinner at the Hollywood Palladium, where he spoke out against extremists. He returned to Washington Nov. 19.

Among remarks Mr. Kennedy made in his major speeches:

University of Washington Nov. 16 —The U.S. needed "calm and thoughtful citizens" to face foreign problems "unprecedented" in size and duration and borne "not for ourselves alone but for all who wish to be free." The U.S. must face the facts that such problems "do not lend themselves to easy, quick or permanent solutions. . . . that the United States is neither omnipotent nor omniscient, that we are only 6% of the world's population, and that we cannot right every wrong or reverse each adversity, and that therefore there cannot be an American solution for every world problem."

Most Americans faced such "burdens and frustrations" with maturity and understanding. But there were 2 groups of extremists in the U.S. that "see communism as the wave of the future" and "want some quick and easy and cheap solution, now." Each group "believes that we have only 2 choices—appeasement or war, suicide or surrender, humiliation or holocust, to be either Red or dead. Each side sees only hard and soft nations, hard and soft policies, hard and soft men." The appeasement position was "the pathway to surrender," and the position of rigidity was "the pathway to war." Neither position could be more "unrealistic" or do the U.S. "greater disservice." "Diplomacy and defense are not substitutes for one another. Either, alone, would fail."

Concerning "future talks on Germany and Berlin," the U.S. could neither confine its proposals "to a list of concessions" nor "advance any proposals which compromise the security of free Germans and West Berliners, or endanger their ties with the West." Negotiations "are not a contest spelling victory or defeat. They may succeed, they may fail." But "we will never negotiate freedom. . . . We are neither warmongers, nor appeasers, neither hard nor soft. We are Americans, determined to defend the frontiers of freedom by an honorable peace, if peace is possible, but by arms if arms are used against us." [See p. 382A-B1]

(Asst. State Secy. Harlan Cleveland, in a speech delivered in Binghamton, N.Y. Oct. 20 and distributed from his Washington office, had from his Washington office, had warned against the current trend in the U.S. to adopt either belligerent or defeatist attitudes toward foreign foreign policy. U.S. citizens, he said, watched world affairs like a world series and looked for a winner and loser. The "rising mood of national frustration" over the U.S.-Soviet Union contest, he said, was due in large part to misreporting in the U.S. press and to political opportunists. U.S. foreign policy actually had a "maturity" derived from strength and currently was in a favorable position in major areas of the world compared with that of the Soviet Union, which, he said, had tried "terror as a policy," possibly because of past failures.)

Los Angeles Nov. 18—"In the most critical periods of our nation's history, there have always been those on the fringes of our society who have sought to escape their own responsibility by finding a simple solution, an appealing slogan or a convenient scapegoat." They were "unwilling to face up to the danger from without, [and] are convinced that the real danger comes from within. They look suspiciously at their neighbors and their leaders. They call for a 'man on horseback' because they do not trust the people. They find treason in our finest churches, in our highest court and even in the treatment of our water. They equate the Democratic Party with the welfare state, the welfare state with socialism and socialism with communism. They object quite rightly to politics intruding on the military—but they are anxious for the military to engage in politics."

"Let us devote more energy to organizing the free and friendly nations of the world, with common trade and strategic goals, and devote less energy to organizing armed bands of civilian guerrillas that are more likely to supply local vigilantes than national vigilance."

(The President's remarks about "armed . . . civilian guerrillas" was interpreted as an attack on the Minutemen, purportedly organized to express anti-communism and to train in guerrilla warfare. Their leader was reported to be Robert Bolivar DePugh, 38, of Independence, Mo. Small squads of Minutemen were reported to have drilled in southern Illinois and San Diego. DePugh said he had held guerrilla warfare seminars in

Newark, N.J., Philadelphia, Columbus, O., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb. and San Antonio, Tex.

(Sen. Barry N. Goldwater, (R., Ariz.,) appearing on the NBC-TV Meet the Press" program Nov. 19, said the "Minutemen would comprise a danger because they violate a charge of the Constitution," which makes "the defense of our country and our people . . . the duty of the government." But he said he was more concerned "with the extremists to the left than I am with extremists to the right." He expressed concern that men such as Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and Theodore Sorenson, both Presidential assistants, and "some 30 other members" of the Americans for Democratic Action were "in government" and hence a greater threat than the Minutemen and John Birch Society members, who were "not in government." Goldwater, at an Atlanta press conference Nov. 18, had denounced "the Socialists in the Kennedy Administration." Pres. Kennedy was "the wagon master" and was "riding on the left wheel all the time," Goldwater asserted.) [See p. 291F1-A2]

Will to Fight Affirmed. Pres Kennedy, in a Veterans Day address Nov. 11 at Arlington National Cemetery, said: "As a nation, we have little capacity for deception. We can convince friend and foe alike that we are in earnest about the defense of freedom only if we are in earnest. And I can assure the world that we are." "Let no nation confuse our perseverance and patience with fear of war or unwillingness to meet our responsibilities." "The only way to maintain the peace is to be prepared in the final extreme to fight for our country and to mean it."

(The President, asked at his news conference Nov. 8 about his election campaign comparisons of the U.S.' and USSR's military positions, reaffirmed his recent statement that the U.S. "would not trade [military] places with anyone in the world." But, he said, "we're going to ask for additional funds for defense next year.")

Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara said in a speech Nov. 11: "Against our intercontinental missiles themselves, no effective counter-measures have yet been developed"; "at sea, we have marshaled the most massive sea power ever assembled under one flag." [See p. 388B-C1]

(McNamara delivered his speech in Atlanta, Ga. Nov. 11 at a segregated, private dinner honoring Sen. Richard B. Russell, D., Ga., and Rep. Carl Vinson, D., Ga., chairman of Congress' Armed Services committees. Opposition to McNamara's attendance at a segregated affair had been expressed by prominent Negro leaders, including the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.)

ROK Leader's Visit. Pres. Kennedy and Gen. Chung Hee Park, chairman of South Korea's Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, met in Washington Nov. 14 and "reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship" existing between the U.S. and South Korea.

In a joint communiqué, issued Nov. 14, they also expressed: The U.S.' determination to give South Korea "all possible [defense] assistance . . . including the use of armed forces, if there is a renewal of armed attack"; the President's "great interest" in South Korea's 5-year economic plan and the U.S.' pledge "to extend all possible economic aid" to further the country's development; the President's "gratification at the many indications of progress made by the new government"; Park's reiteration of his "solemn pledge" to return the government to civilian control in 1963.

Park, on a 10-day U.S. tour, visited Washington Nov. 13-16. He met Nov. 14 with State Secy. Dean Rusk and Nov. 15 with Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara, Agriculture Secy. Orville L. Freeman, Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges and AID administrator Fowler Hamilton. [See p. 375C2]

(En route to the U.S., Park had stayed overnight in Tokyo Nov. 11-12 and had met for 2 hours with Premier Hayato Ikeda Nov. 12. The meeting was described by Japanese Foreign Min. Zentaro Kosaka as a success in that it communicated their sincerity toward resumption of normal relations between the 2 countries.)

Youth Employment Panel. A 23-member committee of U.S., state and local officials was established by Pres. Kennedy Nov. 15 to attack the "vital national problem" of "nearly one million out-of-school and out-of-work youth."

Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg, who had proposed the panel and who was named its chairman, said the panel's program would be to: (a) coordinate U.S. and private resources; (b) develop public support for proposed remedies; (c) establish similar state and local committees; (d) be a clearing house for research and information.

Committee members included: Dr. James Bryant Conant, ex-Harvard University president, vice chairman; Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy; Commerce Secy. Luther H. Hodges; HEW Secy. Abraham A. Ribicoff; Housing & Home Finance Agency Administrator Robert C. Weaver; Gov. Buford Ellington (D., Tenn.); Milwaukee Mayor Henry Maier; Detroit School Supt. Samuel M. Brownell.

Plans were underway, Goldberg said, to broaden the services to youth of the U.S. Employment Service and to establish National Youth Employment Divisions in the 1,800 affiliated state employment offices.

Goldberg had announced Nov. 14 the appointment of Herbert E. Salinger, a former school administrator and teacher and brother of White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger, as the Labor Department's youth employment consultant. [See p. 398E2]

8 Bills Vetoed. Pres. Kennedy vetoed a total of 8 bills adopted by the first session of the 87th Congress. 6 of the bills were vetoed during the session, 2 after adjournment. Congress did not try to override any.

5 were vetoes of public bills. 3 concerned the District of Columbia—S1528 and HR8466, both vetoed Sept. 22; HR7482, vetoed Sept. 26. The others were S1459, to increase within-grade longevity pay of postal workers, vetoed Oct. 3, and HR8652, to provide tax relief for transportation companies converting from street railways to buses, vetoed Oct. 4 (on the ground that it was designed for relief of a single taxpayer, the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.) [See pp. 363B3, 203E2]

Civil Rights

Maryland Demonstrations. More than 300 Negro and white students demonstrated against racial bias at restaurants in Baltimore, Annapolis and Ferndale, Md. Nov. 11 and 33 were under arrest by nightfall. The 22 arrested in Baltimore included the Rev. Logan Kearse, leader of the group.

The demonstrators, most of them members of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), limited their activities to peaceful picketing and sit-ins except at Hooper's restaurant in Baltimore, where entry was forced after the management had tried to block it.

A scheduled Nov. 11 mass Freedom Ride on U.S. Route 40 in Maryland had been canceled Nov. 8 by CORE's executive director, James L. Farmer, after he had been informed that 35 restaurants along the route had agreed to desegregate starting Nov. 22. CORE, concentrating on Route 40 because of recent incidents involving African diplomats, had announced Nov. 3 that about 1,400 Freedom Riders would test segregation policies there unless a "substantial number" of restaurants were desegregated.

5 Negro NAACP members had been arrested Oct. 27 on charges of trespassing at a diner near Baltimore. [See pp. 371C3-372A1]

Job Bias Complaints. 8 charges of job discrimination were filed by NAACP Labor Secy. Herbert Hill Oct. 10 with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. 2 of the complaints were against the Douglas Aircraft Co.'s Charlotte, N.C. plant and the Western Electric Co.'s distribution center in Nashville, Tenn. Both companies had signed the committee's anti-bias pledge in July. Douglas Aircraft denied the charge.

The other complaints were against: the North Carolina State Employment Security Commission office in Durham; the AFL-CIO Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the AVCO Manufacturing Corp. plant in Nashville, Tenn.; the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. plant in Durham; the Atlantic Coast Railroad Co. in St. Petersburg, Fla.; the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Co. in Memphis.

John G. Field, the committee's executive director, said Oct. 27 that the Charleston (S.C.) Naval Shipyard and a South Carolina textile mill, both named in an NAACP complaint filed July 14, had taken action to end job bias. [See p. 274C-D2]

Other U.S. News

NSA Aide Forced Out. The House Un-American Activities Committee Nov. 20 accused Maurice H. Klein, ex-personnel director of the National Security Agency, of perjury concerning the falsification and removal of a government document, his own job-application form, from the NSA files. Klein had been with the NSA up to Nov. 10, when the Defense Department asked him to resign after an FBI investigation had confirmed that changes had been made in the document.

Klein had transferred from the Army to the NSA in 1949, and apparently his application form differed from a previously submitted per-

sonnel form. Appearing before the committee July 27 to discuss another case, Klein denied under oath that he had removed or changed his application. The discrepancies, according to the committee, were Klein's statements that: (a) he was a Harvard Law School graduate (he actually was a graduate of the New Jersey Law School; (b) his mother was born in the U.S. or Austria (she really was born in Russia); (c) his name was Maurice Harold Klein (school records listed him as Morriss Harry Klein).

Rockefellers Split. N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, 53, and his wife, Mary Todhunter Rockefeller, 54, announced Nov. 17 that they had agreed on a legal separation and would seek a divorce. The Rockfellers, married in 1931, had 5 children and 8 grandchildren. A Rockefeller aide said the governor's plans to run for reelection in 1962 would "absolutely not" be affected.

FOREIGN

Brazil

Leftist Front Formed. The formation of a National Liberation Front to promote nationalist and leftist goals was made public Oct. 25 by Rio Grande do Sul State Gov. Leonel Brizola at a rally in Goiânia, capital of Goiás State. The movement, formed by politicians who had supported João Goulart's succession to the presidency in September, included Brizola, Goiás State Gov. Mauro Borges and Deputy José Joffily.

A formal declaration by the front opposed Brazil's subordination "to international plunder, especially by North American groups." It urged: (1) greater control of foreign capital in Brazil (such control to include the nationalization of deposits in foreign bank branches); (2) agrarian reform; (3) confiscation of "illicit fortunes." [See p. 330F2]

Cuba

Embassy Asylum Curbed. The Cuban Foreign Ministry Nov. 3 announced an order barring anti-Castro Cubans from seeking refuge in Latin American embassies in Havana. The order permitted the embassies to grant asylum to defectors only in the private residences of ambassadors and chiefs of mission.

The Latin American diplomatic corps said the edict made it impossible to fulfill "the conventions of asylum." [See p. 364F3]

Roa Kin Defects. Sara Kouri Barreto, 25, sister-in-law of Cuban Foreign Min. Raúl Roa, quit her post Nov. 1 as secretary to Carlos M. Lechuga, Cuba's OAS representative in Washington, and applied for U.S. asylum Nov. 2. Miss Kouri had been Roa's private secretary in Havana before coming to Washington in August.

El Salvador

Opposition Parties Allowed. The N.Y. Times reported Nov. 3 that the Salvadoran government had permitted 5 political parties to oppose the pro-government National Conciliation Party in the Dec. 17 congressional elections.

The anti-government groups were: (1) the moderate liberal Renovating Action Party; (2) the centrist Revolutionary Democratic Unification Party, which had been the government party from Dec. 14, 1948 to Oct. 26, 1960; (3) the anti-Communist Authentic Constitutional Party, founded and led by Col. Rafael Carranza Amaya; (4) the rightwing Democratic Christian Party; (5) the Social Democratic Party, founded by ex-Pres. Oscar Osario and supported by wealthy rightwing elements. [See p. 40A1]

Great Britain

Gaitskell Reelected. Hugh Gaitskell was reelected Parliamentary Labor Party leader Nov. 2. He defeated leftwing candidate Anthony Greenwood, 171 votes to 81. George Brown remained deputy leader; he defeated leftwinger Barbara Castle, 169 votes to 56. Herbert Bowden was reelected chief whip; he defeated Ben Parkin, 185 to 44. [See Vol. XX, p. 391C3]

Reds Lose ETU Control. Electrical Trades Union Pres. Frank Foulkes, a Communist, disclosed Nov. 12 that 5 known Communists recently were defeated for reelection to the ETU's policy-making National Executive Committee. The rightwing faction thus won control of the committee by a 9-2 margin. The Communists had dominated the committee by an 8-3 margin. [See p. 347G1]

Panama

New Canal Pact Sought. The Panamanian National Assembly Nov. 16 unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a new treaty with the U.S. to give Panama greater control of the Panama Canal.

The resolution demanded that a new treaty should: (1) Reaffirm Panama's sovereignty in the Canal Zone. (2) Limit the U.S.' lease of the zone to a definite term. (The current treaty clause permitted the U.S. to lease the zone in perpetuity.) (3) Grant Panama jurisdiction over the Canal Zone ports of Balboa and Cristobal.

Pres. Roberto Chiari had disclosed in an assembly speech Oct. 1 that in a letter sent to Pres. Kennedy in September, he had asked for talks on a new canal treaty that would recognize Panama's "legitimate rights." Mr. Kennedy replied Nov. 2 that the U.S. would be ready to negotiate after it had reexamined its current and future needs for an inter-ocean waterway.

In an annual report at a National Assembly meeting Nov. 7-8, Foreign Min. Galileo Solís rejected proposals for internationalization of the canal. Solís said any revision of the U.S.-Panama treaty should deal with Panama's "unflinching aspiration" for the return of the Canal Zone and the canal "to the political jurisdiction" of Panama. [See pp. 95F3, 58C1]

Soviet Union

Jews Jailed. Rowland Evans Jr. reported in the N.Y. Herald Tribune Nov. 6 that the lay leader of the Jewish community in Leningrad and 2 lesser Jewish officials in that city had been tried and convicted about Oct. 9-13 on charges of "criminal contact with the embassy [in the USSR] of one of the capitalist states." The leader of the community, Gedalia Rubinovich Pechersky, 60, reportedly arrested in June, was sentenced to 12 years in prison. The other 2 defendants—Y. S. Dynkin and N. A. Kaganov, both more than 70 years old, were sentenced to 7 years in-prisonment.

The Soviet newspaper Leningradskaya Pravda confirmed the trial and sentences Nov. 11.

Tass charged Nov. 17 that the Western press had used the trial of the Leningrad Jews as a pretext for a campaign about "a wave of persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union." Tass said that the arrested Jews had "sold themselves" to Israeli intelligence agents. [See p. 412D2; Vol. XX, 394F2]

Syria

Kuzbari Resigns. Mamoun Kuzbari, premier of Syria since it broke away from the UAR Sept. 28, resigned Nov. 20 to run for parliament in Dec. 1 national elections. Education Min. Izzat al-Nus was named to head a 10-man transitional cabinet that was to serve until a Constituent Assembly was elected. Al-Nus also assumed the defense and foreign and affairs posts.

These 4 cabinet ministers resigned with Kuzbari: Finance Min. Leon Zamaria; Interior Min. Adnan al-Kuwatly; Labor Min. Fuad al-Adil; Health Min. Karhan al-Jandali. A 5th cabinet member, Agriculture Min. Amin Nazif, resigned for health reasons. [See p. 357E-G2]

Diplomatic Recognition. The USSR recognized Syria Oct. 7 and the rest of the Communist bloc later followed suit. The U.S. extended recognition Oct. 10. Britain announced Oct. 13 that it would recognize the new Damascus régime. [See p. 357C-D3]

Syria resumed its UN seat Oct. 13 with a 4-man delegation headed by Farid Chehlaui. Syria resumed Arab League membership Oct. 29.

Nasser Cedes Claims. UAR Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser announced in a Cairo radio broadcast Oct. 5 that his government had given up all claims to Syria as part of the UAR. In renouncing such claims, Nasser said "Arab unity inside Syria comes first." He said the UAR would not recognize Syria until its people had expressed their choice in selection of a government. [See p. 357D2]

Revolt Plan. An account of the events leading to the successful Sept. 28 rebellion against the UAR was given at a Damascus news conference Oct. 4 by 2 of the 6 generals who had engineered the coup.

The generals—identified as Abdel Ghani Dahman and Mofak Assafa—said: Syrian officers' discontent with Egyptian rule had started in 1958, a year after Syria had merged with Egypt. By 1960 the officers were holding secret meetings. The decision to strike against the UAR was taken Sept. 27. The Damascus airport was seized Sept. 28 according to plan, and the rebellion was "triggered off" throughout Syria. About 20-25 persons were killed in Damascus and Aleppo fighting. Total casualties did not exceed 100. Gen. Abdel Karim Zahreddin, new commander-in-chief, and Mamoun Kuzbari, chosen as premier, had not taken part in the revolt

plot. Zahreddin had only agreed to see UAR Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer to present Syria's grievances. Kuzbari's return to Syria from abroad 2 days before the revolt was a coincidence. Syria would have still been in the UAR if Amer had not rejected Syrian demands for (1) increased autonomy, (2) less Egyptian control over the Syrian army and (3) repeal of unpopular economic laws. [See p. 357A1]

Prisoners Freed. The Syrian government Oct. 18 announced the release of 1,000 persons jailed by Lt. Col. Abdel Hamid Serraj, ex-Syrian Region interior minister and ex-UAR vice president. [See p. 357F3]

Turkey

Cabinet Formed. Turkish Pres. Cemal Gursel Nov. 20 announced the formation of a new 22-man coalition cabinet (evenly divided between the Republican People's and Justice parties) headed by RP leader Ismet Inonu as premier. Selim Sarper remained as foreign minister.

The Nov. 20 cabinet: Premier—Inonu; Deputy Premier—Akif Iyidogan (J); State Ministers—Turhan Feyzioglu (RP), Avni Dogan (RP), Necmi Oktem (J), Nihat Su (J); Justice—Sahir Kurutlugglu (RP); Defense—Ilhami Sancar (RP); Interior—Ahmet Topaloglu (J); Foreign—Sarper (RP); Finance—Sefik Inan (RP); Education—Hilmi Incesulu (RP); Public Works—Emin Paksut (RP); Trade—A. Ihsan Gursan (J); Health—Dr. Suat Seren (J); Customs & Monopolies—Sevket Pulatoglu (J); Agriculture—Cavit Oral (J); Communications—Cahit Akyar (J); Labor—Bulent Ecevit (RP); Industry—Fethi Celikbas (RP); Post, Broadcasting & Tourism—Kamuran Evliyaoglu (J); Construction—Muhittin Guven (J). [See p. 422C1]

MEDICINE

Heart Research. Dr. Charles H. Rammelkamp Jr., 50, of Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital and Western Reserve University School of Medicine, received the American Heart Association's first annual $1,000 Research Achievement Award Oct. 21 for his work on the relation of the streptococcus organism to rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. The award was established in 1961 for outstanding research in the field of heart and blood vessel diseases. It was presented at the AHA's scientific sessions held in Bal Harbour, Fla. Oct. 20-22.

Dr. Joseph T. Doyle of Albany (N.Y.) Medical Center College reported at the meetings Oct. 20 that the frequency of coronary heart disease was 3 times as high among heavy smokers as among non-smokers. A 6-year study of 1,838 Albany civil servants and 2,822 Framingham, Mass. residents showed that of the 171 subjects who died of all causes during the period, 14 non-smokers and 51 smokers died of coronary heart disease. 25 of the latter group smoked more than a pack a day. 40 non-smoking subjects suffered heart attacks, compared with 140 smokers (57 of them heavy smokers). Doyle reported no evidence that cigar and pipe smoking caused heart disease. He said subjects who gave up smoking suffered no more coronary disease than nonsmokers. Co-authors of the report were Dr. Thomas R. Dawber of the National Heart Institute, Dr. William B. Kannel, A. Sandra Heslin and Harold A. Kahan. [See p. 376B2]

Dr. J. Gordon Barrow of Atlanta, who had made a study of 684 Trappist monks who had low-fat diets and 1,253 Benedictine monks with high-fat diets similar to the diets of most Americans, reported Oct. 20 that 3 of the Trappists and 125 of the Benedictines had suffered heart attacks during his study.

The use of a new brain surgery technique in which the brain was chilled while the rest of the body kept warm was reported Oct. 22 by Drs. Robert J. Boyd and John E. Connolly of the Stanford (Calif.) University School of Medicine. Small incisions were made in the neck to permit brain cooling and to shut off the blood flow to the brain during surgery. The conventional technique was to chill the entire body and use a machine to take over the functions of the heart and liver.

Surgeons Report Advances. Dr. C. Andrew L. Bassett of Columbia University-Presbyterian Medical Center (N.Y.) reported at the American College of Surgeons meeting in Chicago Oct. 2 that calf bones, specially prepared by E. R. Squibb & Sons Laboratories, had served in operations as "an adequate substitute for human bone grafts." The calf bone grafts produced no inflammation or deformity as had been the case of bone grafts from other species.

Hay Fever Agent Found. Dr. Robert Goldfarb of the Chicago Medical School reported Aug. 16, in a paper presented in Moscow at the 5th International Congress on Biochemistry, that the protein causing allergic reactions in hay fever sufferers had been isolated from ragweed pollen. The discovery was the result of 10 years' research by a Chicago group headed by Goldfarb.

Quackery Attacked. Speakers at the first National Congress on Medical Quackery, held in Washington Oct. 6-7, attacked the fraudulent practice of offering for sale cure-alls for diseases and for overweight, nutritional and cosmetic problems. "Nutritional quackery has become one of the smoothest and best organized rackets in the country," said Dr. Frederick J. Stare of Harvard Oct. 7. You "are being taken in," he said, "if you patronize health food stores to purchase 'natural' foods or 'natural' vitamins, . . . 'organically' fertilized foods." He said some people needed vitamin supplements but that modern foods were nutritionally adequate for most. The conference was sponsored by the American Medical Association and the Food & Drug Administration.

OBITUARIES

Sam(uel Taliaferro) Rayburn, 79, U.S. House Speaker since Sept. 16, 1940 (for all but 2 terms—1947-48 and 1953-54); Nov. 16 in Bonham, Tex. of lung paralysis arising from incurable cancer. Rayburn had entered Baylor University Medical Center in Dallas Oct. 2 for observation after being forced to leave Washington Aug. 31 because of severe back pains he attributed to lumbago. He underwent exploratory surgery, and his illness was diagnosed Oct. 5 as cancer that probably had originated in the pancreas, had spread to the lower half of the body and become inoperable.

Rayburn's body lay in state Nov. 17-18 in the Sam Rayburn Memorial Library in Bonham, Tex. (Construction of the $500,000 building was started in 1949 with Rayburn's donation of a $10,000 prize he had won for distinguished service to the U.S. The library contained a collection of American historical and biographical data, including Rayburn's files and mementoes. It was dedicated by ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman in 1957 as a research center for students of democratic government.)

Rayburn was buried Nov. 18 in Willow Wild Cemetery, Tex. The funeral was attended by Pres. Kennedy, who flew there from Phoenix, Ariz. (Mr. Kennedy had flown to Dallas from Newport, R.I. Oct. 9 to visit Rayburn at Baylor hospital.) Among other dignitaries attending the funeral were ex-Presidents Eisenhower and Truman, Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, ex-Speaker Joseph E. Martin (R., Mass.) and Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark. The service was conducted by Elder Henry G. Ball, pastor of Primitive Baptist Church (Tioga, Tex.), which Rayburn had joined in 1956. Rev. Bernard Braskamp, U.S. House chaplain, opened the service with thanks for Rayburn's "dedication and his devotion to duty, and his generous spirit toward all mankind."

A strong, dignified Speaker who made infrequent and brief speeches, "Mr. Sam" or "Mr. Speaker," as Rayburn was most often called, had said of his career: "I'd rather be Speaker of the House than any 10 Senators." About his persuasive influence as Speaker, Rayburn said: "You cannot lead people by trying to drive them. Persuasion and reason are the only ways to lead them." About his political leanings, he said: "I always say without prefix, without suffix and without apology that I am a Democrat."

Wide World
Rayburn in 1960

Born Jan. 6, 1882 near Kingston in Roane County, Tenn. 8th of 11 children of William Marion Rayburn, Confederate veteran and farmer. Family moved to 40-acre cotton farm in Flag Springs, Fannin County, Tex. in 1887. Worked way through E. L. Mayo's Normal School (later renamed East Texas State College); graduated with B.S. degree in 1903. Elected to Texas House of Representatives in 1906; served until 1912. Served as Texas House Speaker 1910-12 as youngest man in history to hold post. Elected to Congress in 1912; took seat Mar. 4, 1913. Elected Speaker Sept. 16, 1940; reelected every term except 1947-48 and 1953-54, when he served as House minority leader. Set record Jan. 30, 1951 for length of service as Speaker by exceeding mark of Henry Clay, Whig of Kentucky, who had served 8 years, 4 months, 11 days 1811-25. Doubled Clay's record June 12, 1961. Set record of 46 years, one day of continuous service in House Mar. 4, 1959; previous record-holder, ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R., Ill.), had served 46 years between 1873-1923. As House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee chairman (1931-37), authored or co-sponsored such controversial New Deal legislation as Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Public Utility Holding Co. Act of 1935 and bill establishing Rural Electrification Administration. Was Democratic National Convention chairman in 1948, 1952 and 1956.

Married Metze Jones of Valley View, Tex. Oct. 15, 1927. Separated almost immediately. Divorced 1928. [See pp. 338C2, 233B1, 165G2, 73G3, 67D1, 65A2, 55C1, 54C3, 44A1, 38C3, 23B2, 6E2; also Indexes to Vols. I-XX]